

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Business is still quiet in the Share Market. Banks are slightly weaker, offers to sell at 205 per cent. premium having met with no response. Docks are in good demand at 62 premium for cash and 63 for the end of the month. China Sugars have been sold at 206 for August 31st and 208 for the end of September, but the scrip is now wanted at the former rate. Luzons have changed hands at \$80 per share and are still on offer at that rate. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

4 o'clock p.m.

Since noon a large number of Dock shares have changed hands at the increased rate of 63 per cent. premium for cash and 64 for the end of the month. The stock is very firm and is wanted at both the above rates. No other business came under our notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—164 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—162 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,700 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,600 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,070 per share, ex. div., sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex. div., sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$360 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—63 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$47 per share, premium, ex. div.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div., sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$206 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$161 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/71

Bank Bills, on demand 3/71

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/71

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/81

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/81

ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. 4/56

Bank Bills, on demand 4/56

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/66

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T. T. 22/2

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T. T. 22/2

On Demand 22/2

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, sight 7/28

Private, 30 days' sight 7/31

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$530 (Allowance, Tails 24.)

OLD-MALWA per picul, \$570 (Allowance, Tails 12.)

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$592 1/2

NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$595

NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$590

NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$597 1/2

OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest 8600

OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$605

BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$552 1/2

BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$555

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul 555

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul 430

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul 350

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

then proceed to the wreck of the *Hingching*. She has on board Messrs. Roberts, Wilson, Henderson and another gentleman who will superintend the erection of the same.

The *Shen-hao* of the 1st instant says:—A telegram has been received from Tientsin saying that by Imperial edict of the 25th of 6th month (July 28th), H. E. Lin Shiang-Tso is appointed Provincial Judge of Chekiang; H. E. Tong Hien-ting appointed Provincial Judge of Honan; H. E. Kung-ye-Tao appointed Provincial Treasurer of Yenan, and Shih Yung-chin appointed Provincial Judge of Kwangtung. The former Provincial Judges of Chekiang and Honan were degraded on account of some unfair dealing in a certain murder case. The other officials were promoted and transferred to other places.—*Courier*.

EXPENSES OF BRITISH ROYALTY.

Nasby has been nosing about the Royal English household of late, and begins a long talk on the results of his researches with the sweeping and startling ascertain that "thousands of pounds are paid out annually to support titled loafers in idleness. A fair sample" he continues, "of these pensions is that of Duke Schomberg. The duke was killed at the battle of the Boyne, in the year 1690, and a pension of £6,000, or £30,000 per annum, was given to his heirs. It is estimated that this family, the heirs of a foreign mercenary, have received from the British government the enormous sum of £650,000, or £3,400,000. And this for being a favorite of William of Orange—a Dutch king.

Rev. J. Smith, whoever he may be, served at the Lord knows what twenty years at a yearly salary of £364, and was retired at fifty-six years of age with the comfortable life-pension of £231 annually; and so on you go wading through twenty-two closely printed pages, two columns to the page, of just such cases, the yearly allowance of these exorcisms footing up for the year 1870 the enormous sum of £1,713,258. It is a good thing to be the favorite of a duke.

The royal family have a remarkably soft thing of it. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal receives yearly allowance of £3,000; the Prince of Wales receives £4,000; which he manages to squander in questionable ways. This does not include the grants Parliament has made at divers and sundry times to pay his debts. The Princess of Wales, £10,000; Prince Alfred, £10,000 from his marriage and £15,000 from his majority, £25,000 in all; Prince Arthur, £15,000; Princess Alice, £6,000; Princess Louise, £6,000; Princess Mary, £5,000; Prince Leopold, £15,000; Princess Augusta, £4,000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; and, in addition, the last-mentioned fraud has princely pay as field marshal, general, colonel, and no one knows what else.

Whoever chooses may figure up what all this costs the people of Great Britain—I have not the patience. And bear in mind the fact that this does not represent any portion of what these absorbers take out of the people.

This is merely plumb money for the female feeches and pocket-money for the male. In addition to this, they have enormous estates all over England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. They have offices beyond number, with a salary attached to each, and they have allowances for everything under heaven. If the taxpayer breathes, it always costs him something for the nobility have revenues based upon everything.

The royal household is a curiosity. There is a lord steward, who draws £1,000 a year; the lord treasurer and controller, £200 each; master of the household, £2,150; secretaries of board of green cloth—whatever they may be—£200; paymaster, £500; lord chamberlain, £3,000; keeper of the privy purse, £2,000; the assistant keeper of the privy purse, £1,000. It takes two men to keep the privy purse, and it is large enough to require it. And then there are eight lords in waiting, who get for waiting £782 each, and there are grooms in waiting, grooms of the privy chamber, extra grooms in waiting, four gentlemen ushers, one "black rod"—whatever he may do I don't know, but for being a "black rod" he gets £2,000 a year. Then there is a clerk of the closet, mistress of the robes, ladies of the bedchamber and bedchamber women, maid of honor, and poet laureate, and examiner of plays.

The poet laureate gets £500 a year for writing a very bad ode in praise of her Majesty on each birthday, which must be a very bitter pill for him, being actually a poet, but he does not give the worth for the money for there is absolutely nothing in the Queen of England to praise. Mr. Tennyson has a very hard place.

The master of the horse receives £2,500, the master of the buckhounds, £1,700; the hereditary grand falconer, £1,200—and by the way kings don't falcon any more. Then there are eight equerries in ordinary, at £200 each, which is certainly cheap; five pages of honor at £120 each; a master of the tennis court at £152.

These, understand, are only a few of the people belonging to the royal household. There are over 1,000 persons, male and female, attached thereto, all receiving magnificent salaries for real or imaginary services to her Majesty.

The Queen receives, exclusive of the vast income of her estates, for the running of her household and pensions for the dead-heads, who get too old to show themselves, the enormous sum of £470,000, or £2,035,000 per annum, and this represents a portion of the swindle, as constantly allowances are being made and annuities granted which do not appear upon paper, and can only be reached by the most ferret-like acuteness and perseverance. Ninety per cent. of all this mummery, for which the people of England have to pay good hard cash, is the most absurd and utter nonsense.

In the name of all that's good, what does the Queen of England want of eight ladies of the bedchamber and thirteen women of the bedchamber? Why can't she unhook her dress and corset, until the fastenings of her skirt, peel off her clothes, draw on her woolen nightcap over her foolish old head and turn in the same as other women? Why does she want all these people around her? I can understand that it would take that number and more to make the ancient nuisance presentable in the morning, but why tax the people of Great Britain £44,000 a year for this service, and then, when it is taken into account that the entire royal family have each all of this humbuggy to a less extent, it can be figured up what a very expensive thing royal is, and how wise the American people were to bundle the whole mass of the contingent at the time they did.

One thousand people, at salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year, to take care of one rickety old woman, who is mortal the same as is the humbug of those ground into the dust by her and hers, and who has no more title to the ground she occupies than a thief has to your watch. Ireland swarms with soldiers and for that matter every nook and corner of the British Empire is scarlet with military; royalty and nobility, having no reason for existence, have to be maintained by brute force. Royalty and nobility do not pay for this expenditure, subject to people pay for their own abasement.

Every pound of the expenditure in the British Empire 16 shillings 4 pence go to the war debt and the support of the army, leaving 7 shillings 7 pence for all other purposes whatsoever. Military power is the basis of despotism everywhere. German groans under it. India averts under it, and wherever a King is tolerated you will find bayonets and artillery in most uncomfortable plenty.—*Detroit Free Press*.

HANKOW.

20th July, 1883.

When I wrote last week hope deferred had made the heart sick, but now our hope is realised; the missing mail has turned up, and the heart is once more at rest. The history of the missing mails is rather strange, to say the least, and though we would have preferred to have had our letters and lost the history, yet it may prove of some value if its lessons prevent a repetition of the blunder.

It appears that the mails were put on the *Kiangwan* and arrived at Hankow on the due date. But on the trip up the river, a circumstance occurred which caused the mail to be missing for a season. The carpets in the saloon were taken up and stowed away in the mail room (1), on top of the bags, so that on arrival of the vessel in port, the mails were not visible, and to enquires for the same a negative reply was given.

Now comes the blunder. How was it the chief officer did not know the mail bags were on board? or had he forgotten, and therefore made no search? On the other hand, since the mails were expected by that steamer, news having been received from Shanghai of the arrival of the mail from Europe, why did not the B. P. O. agent make further investigation into the matter, then, and not content himself with the negative reply of his coölite?

However, the blunder occurred, whoever was to blame, and after one day and a half in port the *Kiangwan* left, taking the mail bags with her to Shanghai. After making the round trip she appeared again in port, and yet the mails were lying unobserved in the old place.

Meanwhile the B. P. O. agent, having received intelligence from Shanghai—that they had been put on board the *Kiangwan*, wrote to the company's office, and finally, after a long search, to our great joy the bags were discovered and our souls refreshed with home news.

The weather has been very delightful of late, and the thermometer has stood higher than hitherto. Every day 9° or 92° is scored; still the heat is not excessive by any means, and is very bearable.

The water, I am thankful to say, has not risen.

After reaching 45 ft. it has begun to recede a few inches, and if the present weather continue, we may expect a rapid fall to take place.

At Ichang the fall has already taken place, and in a very few days the water receded 20 feet. Below the Tung-Ting Lake, however, the river is much swollen, and many of the little towns on the river's banks are inundated. Some of them are submerged to such a depth as to allow boats and Szechuan junks to be moored in the streets and gardens. The inhabitants of the houses facing the river are compelled to pass their time upon planks raised four feet above mud and as many inches above the surface of the water.

Trade of course is at a standstill, and in order to purchase the necessities of life the poor people are compelled to go from place-to-place in boats.

The upper part of the river (1) above the Tung-Ting Lake) the water has fallen so much as to allow the steamer to travel with safety by night, so the trip now to Ichang does not occupy so much time as when the river was higher and they were compelled to anchor.

A strict surveillance is kept up every night in Wuchang; and I heard yesterday of the capture of some more rebels. The natives say there are a great number still in the neighbourhood, and the mandarins are very anxious to nab them.—*The Star in the East*.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

July, 30th 1883.

We have had seven days and nights of pouring rain, and all the plains are flooded. Travelling by carts was an impossibility.

It is said that her Majesty insists on Li Hung-chang taking over the seals of the Governor-Generalship of Chihli. Chang leaves for Canton, and Suen Taotai of Chihli comes from Peking-foo. He will assist His Excellency Li in his Governor-Generalship till certain Liu Taotai arrives to relieve Suen. Ma Kien-tsing is expected to arrive here by the *Hastings*, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hold a post-mortem examination and inquest upon the bodies, and bring in a verdict of "Died through the too rapid consumption of purser's accounts, ultimately in starvation, and that there is no evidence to show either what the papers contained (of a poisonous or other nature) or how the cockroaches found their way into the dispatch-box." The ship was, I believe, immediately ordered home and paid off by Mr. Nibs, *London Society*.

Act II.—Whitehall—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and, on being opened, the Secretary

discovered naught but a few tiny remnants of ship's accounts—no piece bigger than a square inch—and, oh, horror! the skins and skeletons

of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

Act III.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hold a post-mortem examination and inquest upon the bodies, and bring in a verdict of "Died through the too rapid consumption of purser's accounts, ultimately in starvation, and that there is no evidence to show either what the papers contained (of a poisonous or other nature) or how the cockroaches found their way into the dispatch-box." The ship was, I believe, immediately ordered home and paid off by Mr. Nibs, *London Society*.

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

Act XI.—Whitehall—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and, on being opened, the Secretary

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

Act XIII.—Whitehall—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and, on being opened, the Secretary

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

Act XIV.—Whitehall—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and, on being opened, the Secretary

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

Act XV.—Whitehall—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and, on being opened, the Secretary

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

Act XVI.—Whitehall—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and, on being opened, the Secretary

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

Act XVII.—Whitehall—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and, on being opened, the Secretary

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

Act XVIX.—Whitehall—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and, on being opened, the Secretary

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

Act XX.—Whitehall—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and, on being opened, the Secretary

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

Act XXI.—Whitehall—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and, on being opened, the Secretary

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of a hundred and more cockroaches!—*Tableau!*

NAGASAKI.

As previously rumoured, it is now reliably stated that the Imperial Engineering Works at Akoura are to be transferred to the control of the Navy Department. The change, we believe, takes place during the ensuing month.

It is reported that Mr. Uemura, secretary of this *ken*, will shortly proceed to Tōkyō on official business connected with the proposed work of dredging the local harbour. The dredging of the harbour has long been talked of, and it is such an important matter that everyone will be glad to see it commenced in earnest.

The U. S. S. *Monocacy</i*

Intimations.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not required for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the *Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1883.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The well known Loftus Troupe, which had such a successful season in Hongkong some three years ago, made their re-appearance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night in W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan's celebrated aesthetic opera "Patience." The performance was originally announced to take place on Monday but owing to the non-arrival of the steamship *Glenorchy* which brought on the members of the Company from Singapore, it had to be postponed until last night. This, however, did not affect the attendance of the public, as the professional reputations of the artists had preceded them, and the opera, never having previously been produced in this colony, possessed special attractions. The house, in fact, was one of the largest we have ever seen during the hot season, again clearly showing that a really good class entertainment will always attract large audiences in Hongkong.

Before dealing with "Patience," as performed last night by the Loftus Troupe, a few particulars concerning this most amusing of operatic sketches may be found interesting. "Patience" is constructed on almost exactly similar lines as the other well known works by the same author—*Trial by Jury*, H.M.S. *Pinafore*, and the *Pirates of Penzance*—and from a literary point of view may be regarded as an exceedingly clever and effective "skit" on the absurd craze for aestheticism which prevailed in England a few years ago. Judged by an ordinary standard of criticism, Mr. Gilbert's libretto is of course absurd and nonsensical, but it is, nevertheless, exceedingly amusing, and has been so skilfully handled that one is apt to lose sight of its ridiculous character in the keen sense of hearty enjoyment. The talented author of "The Bab Ballads" intended that "Patience" should be humorous and enjoyable, and without subjecting his work to any severe literary or logical analysis, it must be confessed that he fully succeeded in the desired object. For a marvel Sullivan's music in this piece has to play second fiddle to the humorous imagination of his clever collaborator. Although there is nothing in the opera of striking merit, the opening chorus of the Rapturous Maidens, the scene "Silvered is the raven hair," and the pretty song "I cannot tell what this love may be," are worthy of the composer's reputation, and the score contains several other *merceases* which dramatically are entitled to commendation. However, the orchestration is probably the most meritorious feature in Sullivan's portion of the work, the orchestral score being conspicuous for many pleasing passages which most felicitously illustrate the dramatic action of the opera. But after all, the almost unprecedented success which "Patience" has met with from audiences in all parts of the world, is practically the most reliable criterion of its dramatic and musical merits. A discriminating public has unanimously pronounced in favor of "Patience," and this is really the test of success. We may add that "Patience" was first produced at the Opera Comique, London, on Saturday, 23rd April, 1883,

under the management of Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte. It can hardly be said that there is any coherent plot in "Patience," but the following brief description of the principal incidents, as they are arranged in the opera, will give a fairly correct idea of the work:—Act I. opens with a charming tableau. A number of young ladies, attired in what are called aesthetic costumes, are grouped in aesthetic attitudes on the lawn outside Castle Bunthorne, and singing the praises of the fleshly poet Bunthorne, with whom they are all madly in love, but whose icy insensibility apparently cannot be melted even by such eloquent tributes of female tenderness as they gushingly lay at his feet. The chorus "Twenty love-sick maidens we" is exceedingly effective. Presently Patience arrives on the scene—for whom, by the way, Bunthorne has a decided penchant—and in a very pretty song confesses her ignorance of what love is. Then the "rapturous Maidens" depart to list up their voices in morning carol to their grand ideal. The arrival of the Dragoons, led by Colonel Calverley, Major Murgatroyd and Lieut. the Duke of Constable, who introduce themselves with an amusing patter song and chorus, leads up to the re-appearance of the maidens, escorting Bunthorne, whom they regard with looks of boundless admiration while he scratches his head for an idea to finish his aesthetic poem—"Hollow, hollow, hollow." He reads this Miltonic effort (a lot of doggerel in which amaranthine asphodel, and calomel, rapturous thrills and uncompounded pills, &c., &c., are muddled up in strict Oscar Wilde fashion) to the maidens who are charmed beyond expression, whilst the Dragoons assert it is all confounded nonsense. However, the military are not in the hunt with the fleshly poet, who after being left alone to collect his scattered thoughts, confesses that his aestheticism is a humbug and a sham. Patience arrives opportunely and he confesses his love; she says that he never loved anybody but her maiden aunt, but admits that she has fond remembrances of Archibald Grosvenor, a very little boy who was her playmate thirteen years before. This youthful lover turns up in the person of an idyllic poet; Patience and he recognise and love each other; but she refuses his hand because the rapturous maidens have taught her that true love is unselfish, and as Archibald confesses that he is so beautiful in body and mind that every woman he meets falls in love with him, she feels that to monopolise such a paragon of excellence would be the height of selfishness. The rapturous maidens then arrive on the scene with Bunthorne, who is going to be raffled in aid of a charity, decked with wreaths of roses. Lady Jane draws the lucky ticket, tears it to pieces, and to prove her "utter unselfishness" promises to marry Bunthorne. The disappointed maidens at once pair off with the Dragoons, but the entrance of Archibald renders the military triumph a brief one, as the rapturous ones immediately find Archibald to be a poet, and aesthetic transfer their devotion to him, the curtain falling on a very effective *finale*.

"Gentle Jane was as good as gold,
She always did as she was told,
She never spoke when her mouth was full,
Or caught blue-bottle's their legs to pull."
This choice selection giving so much satisfaction as to be styled "purity itself," he favors them with another equally choice selection relating how

"Teasing Tom was a very bad boy;
A great big squirt was his favorite toy;
He put live shrimps in his father's boots,
He put a live frog in his mother's shoes;
He punched his poor little sister's heads;
And cayenne-peppered their four post beds;
He plastered their hair with cobble's wax;
And he always had a cold in his nose;
His consequence was he was lost totally,
And married a girl in the corps de ballet."

Getting fatigued by the maidens' persistent adoration, Archibald asks for a half holiday, which he obtains after singing a song about the fable of "the Magnet and the Churn"—another idyllic *chef-d'œuvre*. An amusing scene between the idyllic poet and Patience follows, in which the latter is very anxious to know if Archibald still loves her, and when he approached near her she tells him to stand off as she will scream. Bunthorne who is pestered with the attentions of Lady Jane has then a chance of scoring heavily, and the due "Sing, Hey to you, good day to you" terminates a capital set. The Dragoons again appear, clad in aesthetic guise, and in this garb they capture the hearts of the Lady Angels and Lady Saphirs, the latter going the length of remarking that the new converts to the sunflower creed are "indeed jolly sister." At the instigation of Bunthorne, Archibald eventually throws off his aestheticism, makes his appearance in an ordinary tweed suit, and is accompanied by the maidens who have also thrown off their classical garments and "rapturous" abandon, and now appear as the frail mortals of every day life. The Dragoons pair off with the maidens, Patience gives her hand to Archibald, and Bunthorne is about to console himself with the Lady Jane when the Duke claims her, and the poet is left the sole remnant of aestheticism to console himself.

Of course all this is awfully ridiculous, but there can be no doubt that it answered the purpose for which it was written, a satire on one of the most idiotic of modern crazes. The performance last night was splendidly received for their meritorious efforts by most enthusiastic applause. Mr. J. C. Barber as Bunthorne was simply inimitable; his idea of "the fleshly poet" was a capital one, and he worked in the details with the master-hand of an experienced actor. This gentleman has wonderful command over his features, and as he goes through the musical portion of his labors most creditably, he is certainly entitled to the honors of the performance. The Po-

litical of Miss Victoria Loftus was evidently carefully studied, and the lady's powerful voice was heard to much advantage in several of the musical numbers. Miss Minnie Nordt was an excellent Lady Jane, and Miss Florence Coniffe and clever little Dolly Loftus both gained *kudos* as *Angela* and *Sophie* respectively. That genuine artiste, Mr. James Maas, was a dashing *Colonel Calverley*, acting and singing quite in his grand old form. Mr. F. W. Oakland as the *Duke*, played with commendable vivacity, and once or twice evidenced the possession of a very pure tenor voice. The character of Major Murgatroyd was humorously portrayed by Mr. F. M. Page, and Mr. Jeff D'Angelis did all that was possible as the idyllic poet, *Archibald Grosvenor*.

The opera was accurately dressed, and, considering all things, put on the stage in very fair style. The orchestral arrangements, which were under the direction of Professor W. Blakeney, were in every respect most satisfactory. Taken as a whole the representation was a highly successful one, and should prove an excellent introduction to the public when the Company return to Hongkong for a short season, which they intend doing in the course of a few weeks.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE are now being built in England 784 iron or steel vessels, the estimated tonnage of which is over one million tons.

A REGULAR Lodge of United Service, No. 1361, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 7.30 for 8 o'clock precisely.

THE Carlist organ, *Gabecilla*, has been sentenced to a suspension of publication for forty weeks for publishing a libel against the Queen of Spain.

THE British ship *Leander*, which arrived at the Red Buoy, Woosung, on the 2nd inst., accomplished the passage from London to Shanghai in 102 days.

A REGULAR Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Friday evening next, the 10th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely.

SIR Alexander Galt, ex-High Commissioner to London, who has recently returned from England with the intention of entering the Dominion Cabinet, said: "The right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties has been practically conceded by England."

JAMES HALLEWELL, William Anderson, and William Droyer, able seamen and cook's mate respectively, on board H.M.S. *Swift*, were up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning charged with being absent without leave from their vessel. They admitted the offence and were sent on board their ship to be dealt with by the naval authorities.

M. DAMALA, Sara Bernhardt's husband, quickly distinguished himself in the army in Tunis, after quitting the stage. Three days after he arrived in camp the outposts were attacked by banditti; Damala saddled his horse, rushed headlong into the fray, and succeeded in bringing the bandit chief a prisoner into the French camp.—Sara is said to have telegraphed for his photograph as a souvenir.

A CURIOUS case lately came before Mr. Justice Chitty in the Chancery Division—namely, whether a gift in a will to a husband and wife and a third party was to be divided into three equal parts, one to each, or into two moieties, one to the husband and wife and the other to the third party. His Lordship held that each took one-third, as the status of the wife was altered by the Married Women's Property Act.

A CURIOUS complication will arise from the proposed change in the marriage law in the not uncommon case of two brothers who have married two sisters; John and William were brothers; Kate and Jane were sisters; John married Kate and William married Jane; John and Jane are dead. William will be legally able to marry Kate, his deceased wife's sister; but Kate will not be able to marry William, her deceased husband's brother. Such is the logic of Acts of Parliament.

IT is stated that experiments are soon to be made on the submarine cable between Marseilles and Algiers, to test the recent invention of a French scientist, by which ships in the open sea can telegraph to the shore. The submarine cable is to be supplied with several short perpendicular branches connected each by a wire with a floating buoy. When the ship meets with one of these buoys, direct communication with the land battery can be obtained by dropping a wire from the ship's battery to the buoy.

SAYS "Gil Blas" in the *Overland Mail*:—Some time ago Mr. Lansell fell foul of Prince Krapotkin in the *Contemporary Review*, and told him that he knew nothing of Russia, nothing of Siberia, and nothing of Russian and Siberian prisons. In the current *Nineteenth Century* Prince Krapotkin returns, following close upon unfavorable reports of her health. The Queen is now 64 years of age, but her general health is good, and there is nothing in her past acts to give countenance to the belief that she would voluntarily renounce the duties and privileges of sovereignty. It has always been the supposition that, although entertaining liberal opinions on most political questions, she took high views of the dignity and importance of the royal position, mingling something of religious sanctity with her ideas of responsibility to her subjects. She was profoundly attached to the Prince Consort, and yet it is popularly believed that in her treatment of him there was something of the same assertion by which Maria Theresa of Austria was accustomed to make her husband distinctly aware that though he shared her throne, she alone was sovereign. Since the death of Prince Albert, Victoria does not seem to have depended on her eldest son and heir, or to have entrusted him with any share in the duties of sovereignty. She is remarkably self-reliant and courageous, and has always taken a pretty active interest in the great measures of state. Ever since the death of her husband she has lived in deep retirement, which instead of lending countenance to the idea that she might desire by abdication, to entirely withdraw from public life, rather goes to prove the contrary, since, if she can so far escape from the social obligations of the position, the greatest inducement she would have to abdicate is already removed.

MARSHAL Von Moltke's movements are beginning to arouse alarm and apprehension in France, and have drawn a series of sensational strictures from General de Wimpffen, who, it will be remembered, took command at Sedan when MacMahon fell wounded on that disastrous field. The venerable strategist has been making a tour incognito through those portions of the Riviera which debouch on French Territory, and as before the outbreak of the war of 1870 a similar proceeding was noted on his part with regard to Switzerland, it makes food for troubled reflection.

We note from the Shanghai papers that the steamship *Ningpo*, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, was expected to leave Shanghai for this port either to-day or to-morrow.

BECAUSE Sancho Panza once remarked, "Blessed be the man who invented sleep," a sarcastic correspondent is mean enough to assert that old Sancho must have been at one portion of his romantic career a Hongkong medical practitioner. WEAKLY Amateur (with a vocal organ on him like unto that of a sucking dove, playing Macduff); "Ha! ha! My voice is in my sword!" Critic in the gallery: "That's all right, then, ole mumblechump; we was a-wondering up here where it were."—*Judy*.

THE two St. Louis lawyers who called each other "dirty puppies" in Court the other day are having a gay time in the local papers. According to the Lowell *Citizen*, such an unusual outburst of truthfulness on the part of lawyers was greeted by an uproar of applause, which was checked with difficulty.

THE trial of Said Bey Khandeel, late Prefect of Alexandria, for complicity in the massacres of last year, was begun at Alexandria on June 28th. The prosecution declared that cipher messages had been discovered showing that the accused had organized the massacres and that he was the agent of Arabi Pasha.

ONE of the Messrs. Cramp, builders of Jay Gould's yacht *Atlanta*, says he is convinced she can beat any steamboat afloat, including the steamers *Arizona* and *Alaska*. Mr. Cramp has evidently forgotten that there are steamboats running on the Clyde capable of distancing in smooth water either the *Alaska*, *Arizona*, or *Stirling Castle*.

U LI, a coolie, who could not satisfactorily account for the possession of six cotton jackets and a pair of trousers, valued at \$5, last Tuesday, faced Captain Thomsett this morning and was relegated to Mr. Hayward's parental care for the next three months, shot drill and oakum picking being required from Mr. Li in return for his board and lodging.

LI ACHUNG, a ricepounder, was arrested and brought up before Mr. Wodehouse by Herran Singh, P. C. 556, charged with disorderly conduct and with having assaulted the Punjaubee and torn his uniform when that official went up to a house in Wing Lock Street to quell a fighting-match with bamboo. Mr. Li offered no defence to the charge, so his Worship ordered the rowdy one to enrich the Exchequer to the tune of \$5, which the ricepounder anted up like a brick and withdrew from the court with a smiling phiz.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. There were present:—H.E. the Governor, Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., Sir George Phillippe (Chief Justice), Mr. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. L. O'Malley (Attorney General), Mr. A. Lister (Colonial Treasurer), Dr. F. Stewart, L.L.D., (Registrar General), Mr. J. M. Price (Surveyor General), Mr. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson (unofficial members). The Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1882, and the Appropriation Bill for 1883, were each read a second time, considered in Committee, and finally passed. There was some slight discussion on the latter bill, and several minor alterations were agreed to. Our detailed report will appear to-morrow.

FRESH charges of corruption are made against that much accused statesman, Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada. It is now alleged that some of the most liberal concessions made to the Canadian Pacific Railroad were in return for subscriptions to a political campaign fund, and in view thereof the *Toronto Globe* exclaims: "Can it be longer tolerated that the Premier of Canada shall disgrace his country before the civilized world by base trafficking with contractors for corruption funds?" From this it would appear that Hongkong is not the only British possession where bribery is a leading feature in the colonial policy. "Base trafficking" is certainly a strong expression, but we have no doubt the *Toronto Globe* was justified in its use, and we know that it is a correct definition of occurrences which are only too common in this colony.

SAYS the *Daily Alta*:—It needs but slight occasion to give gossip a very wide range, and perhaps this well known fact is sufficient explanation of the reports of an impending abdication by Queen Victoria, following close upon unfavorable reports of her health. The Queen is now 64 years of age, but her general health is good, and there is nothing in her past acts to give countenance to the belief that she would voluntarily renounce the duties and privileges of sovereignty.

IT has always been the supposition that, although entertaining liberal opinions on most political questions, she took high views of the dignity and importance of the royal position, mingling something of religious sanctity with her ideas of responsibility to her subjects. She was profoundly attached to the Prince Consort, and yet it is popularly believed that in her treatment of him there was something of the same assertion by which Maria Theresa of Austria was accustomed to make her husband distinctly aware that though he shared her throne, she alone was sovereign. Since the death of Prince Albert, Victoria does not seem to have depended on her eldest son and heir, or to have entrusted him with any share in the duties of sovereignty. She is remarkably self-reliant and courageous, and has always taken a pretty active interest in the great measures of state. Ever since the death of her husband she has lived in deep retirement, which instead of lending countenance to the idea that she might desire by abdication, to entirely withdraw from public life, rather goes to prove the contrary, since, if she can so far escape from the social obligations of the position, the greatest inducement she would have to abdicate is already removed.

Apologizing for occupying so much of your space,

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

THE "SPARK" CASE.

To the EDITOR of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—Allow me a little space in your valuable columns to express an opinion—which I know is shared by the whole of the seafaring community—on the editorial in Monday night's *China Mail*, referring to Captain Rose and the decision of the Marine Court of Inquiry in the *Spark* case. That opinion is that the writer of the editorial in question is a very mean and a very ignorant person, and anything but a credit to respectable journalism. However, Capt. Rose may have erred, nothing can excuse the very nasty and in my opinion unfounded insinuations which are so exultingly indulged in at the expense of an unfortunate man, Captain Rose, was punished for his fault, and one would think that quite enough publicity was given to the matter in the detailed reports of the inquiry published by the papers without an editor, like a brief barrister hunting for a job, rushing in with his spiteful and uncalculated abuse.

After the miserable exhibition the *China Mail* editor made of himself in the late libel case,

we have been accused of alarming the community by announcing the existence of cholera in the suburbs of Foochow.

The fact, however, we think need not

ever come to which the necessary repairs are completed. We also understand that the machine for the manufacture of aerated waters is now on its way to this port from Shanghai, and we may therefore hope that ere long our local enterprise may again be in "full swing."

We have been accused of

The Hongkong Telegraph.

9 AUG 1883

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1883.

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LUMINOUS PAINT
FOR
LIFE BUOYS.
MOORING BUOYS.
BEACONS.
PIER HEADS.
CLOCK DIALS.
LANTERNS for Magazines,
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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have been appointed Agents for the Sale of the "PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT" in Hongkong, South China and Formosa.

They have now a large supply of the most requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark room, in which the illuminating power of this Paint is shown.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

YANG TSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... Ths. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE ... Ths. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Ths. 318,233.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st ... Ths. 968,233.56
March, 1883.

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A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

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POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESSES are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS'
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES, allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [560]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL—TAELS 600,000; EQUAL—\$83,333.33;
RESERVE FUND \$70,858.27

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [601]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c., Policies granted to all Parts of the world, except at any of its Agencies.

WOO, LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [100]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATORIO DI BERGAMO, and one of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing, and the Piano forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH,
Queens Road,

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [166]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM STRAND.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr. J. M. GUEDES, on

THURSDAY,

the 16th day of August, 1883, at 3 P.M.,

on the Premises,

By Order of the MORTGAGEES.

1st Lot—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Remaining Portion of MARINE LOT No. 83, measuring on the North and South 29 feet, on the East 48 feet, and on the West side 43 feet, and Portion No. 1 of A Sub-section of Section E of MARINE LOT 83, measuring North and South 29 feet and East and West 52 feet. Held for 999 years from 18th November, 1854. Together with the well Built and Substantial HOUSES known as Nos. 50 and 52, Bonham Strand West.

2nd Lot—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of MARINE LOT 175, measuring on the North on Bonham Strand 145 feet, on the South 15 feet, on the East 114 feet, and on the West 101 feet. Held for 999 years from 27th October, 1866. Together with the HOUSE No. 44, Bonham Strand.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [615]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

FRIDAY,

the 17th day of August, 1883, at THREE P.M.,

on the Premises,

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THREE VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 27, 29, and 31, Aberdeen Street, erected and being upon GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of INLAND LOT No. 66, measuring on the North and South 40 feet, East and West 45 feet and 40 feet, containing in the whole 1,693 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$14.76.

And,

SIXTEEN VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 1 to 16, in Mee Lee Lane, Victoria, erected on GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 66, measuring on the North-East 44 feet and 523 feet, South-West 42 feet, South-East 130 feet 10 inches, North-West 98 feet 3 inches, containing in the whole 7,626 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$66.39. Held for 999 years from the 26th day of January, 1843.

The above Houses will be Sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [616]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN, to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 27th August, 1883, at NOON, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

THE WRECK OF THE LATE STEAMSHIP "CARISBROOK" as she now lies off the Cosmopolitan Dock.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer and the Vessel to be at the Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1883. [613]

NOTICES of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have CLOSED Our Formosa Branch and the Business in Swatow, we carried on under the style of SCHAA & Co., which Firm Mr. CHARLES LANGE de LA CAMP has been Authorized to sign for Procuratorial.

DIRCKS & Co.

In Liquidation.

Swatow, 1st July, 1883. [575]

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day taken Mr. RAPHAEL AARON GUBBAY into Co-PARTNERSHIP with me in my Business. The Business will henceforth be carried on under the style or Firm of "COHEN & GUBBAY".

A. S. COHEN.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [608]

NOTICE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from Business is open to negotiate for the Sale of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNITURE, Complete of the Old Established and well-known establishment known as the "NATIONAL HOTEL" situated at Nos. 222 and 224 Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one American) which are in first-class condition.

For further Particulars apply to

JOHN OLSON.

National Hotel.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [646]

FOR SALE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from Business is open to negotiate for the Sale of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNITURE, Complete of the Old Established and well-known establishment known as the "NATIONAL HOTEL" situated at Nos. 222 and 224 Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one American) which are in first-class condition.

For further Particulars apply to

JOHN OLSON.

National Hotel.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [646]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, PUBLISHERS
AND
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

NEW TYPE!

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PUBLISHERS.—Authors will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when looking for a Printer and Publisher. We have houses at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama and Agents at all the treaty ports of China and Japan as well as at Singapore, Bangkok and Calcutta. We have also the most intimate relationships with the leading London and New York Publishers, and are therefore in a position to ensure for new works the widest publicity at comparatively little cost of advertising.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.—Account Books Manufactured from hand, or machine made paper, ruled and printed to any pattern, however intricate, and carefully and strongly bound.

Blank Books exceeding \$1 in value purchased from our stock, will be ruled, paged and lettered free of charge.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

(a)

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PHOTO ALBUMS in Great Variety.

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